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our friends who foror us with manus and illustrations for publication wist toe rejected articles returned they must cases send slamps for that purpose.

TELEPHONE, BEEKMAN 2200

The U-Boat Campaign in Germany. It is apparent from the numerous explanations and defences of the Upoat campaign prepared and circulated in Germany that the imperial authorities are having a difficult

worth what it cost. Its first and principal effect was to align against Germany the United States and all the other neutral nations which took our view of submaproduced naval and military results tonic authorities may belittle to encourage the populations of their countries, but which are not going to be tion that attaches to all treaties, this staffs, if they are now.

Several of the nations which Germany forced into the war last year have not yet made considerable milltary contributions against her, but this does not mean that they have not done the Teutons injury or will not do them injury in the future. We may be sure that German and Austrian manufacturers and merchants realize what the destruction of their enterprises in foreign countries means at present, and what the loss of friendship of weak nations will mean in the future. If a year ago, or two years ago, they hoped for a victory that would enable them practically to shoot their goods into foreign markets, they must know by this time that no such situation can shopkeepers who hang up peacock-blue be brought about. Instead of forcing alien peoples at the point of the bayonet to buy from them, they will have to build up their trade again in the overcome in years.

When U-boat ruthlessness was un period of three months from Febr ary 15, 1917. This was believed in Germany; and in Germany it was was "too proud" and too cowardly to fight. But England was not starved, and the United States revealed its true spirit. The U-boat successes spurred the Allies on to the adoption of methods of offence and defence against submarines that have greatly restricted their effectiveness. The sens belligerents in Europe.

some to the Government; and the dis-

Kultur's Falsehoods. The reckless and lavish lying of the Prussian authorities is a thing kill real art by ill advised and misto amaze the merely unveracious. They have consistently falsified for home consumption the actual history of the war. They have inflated the prospects and they have distorted or United States was invaded from the

were negligible as a fighting force. the most credible. Every day others manufacturing industry, cannot oust are reported, so wild that one can the rich folks who have intruded upon hardly imagine fools great enough to the domain of art and thought.

tell them or to believe them.

whom they can trust. And in that hour and for that reason they may turn against such leaders as could not keep faith even with their own.

It may be that when the war is ver we shall have changed a phrase The Roman poet sald "Credat Ju-DAEUS APELLA"; but the Jew nowadays is no longer credulous. The moderns only yesterday said "Tell even the celebrated Captain Sweeney has seen the world, cities and men. Perhaps we shall say henceforward in like case "Tell it to the Huns."

The Draft Treaty.

The druft treaty between the United States and Great Britain, which was ratified yesterday and became immediately effective, will, it is expected work to the benefit of both nations. Nor will there be injustice to the individual. A British subject in America, between the ages of 21 and 44, will be subject to our selective service law. This will not apply to Australians or Irish, unless the empire applies compulsory service to those islands. All Americans in Great Britain or Canada between the ages of 21 and 81 will be drafted under the conscription laws of Great Britain; and older men will come under the treaty provisions in the event of Congress advancing he draft age, say to 40 years. The treaty will result in the elimi-

nation of slackers now living under two flags. Both armies will be increased, and there Will disappear the feeling of injustice that has been harbored among persons who saw allens escape the draft while they them selves or their relatives were taken Of course a great many British subjects have been enlisting at the em time convincing the people that it is pire's recruiting stations in New York, but the treaty will clean the slate. British subjects who have taken out their first papers for citizenship here will be permitted to enlist within the next two months in rine ruthlessness. This has already the British or the Canadian forces. Failing to take advantage of this of supreme consequence, which Teu- privilege, they will be prepared for General PERSHING.

Considering the care and delibera stimated long by the general one has been brought with good speed to an equitable conclusion. It treats every man as if he were in his own country.

Cruelties of the Raid Made by Wealth Upon Art.

In the last few years THE SUN has occasionally made note of changes, both physical and mental, in Green wich Village; recently it was to remark the phenomenon, unique at least in Manhattan, of the well-to-do driving the comparatively poor out of a region by offering higher rents. The well-to-do, as we then viewed them were the poets, artists, thinkers, epigram manufacturers, dramatists, silver spoon socialists and those amateur signs, with legends like "Ye Yellow Yak," and sell to Those Who Under stand something nobody needs.

Who kills by the sword perisher face of national and individual dis- by it. The green grasshopper preys trust and hatred that will not be upon the locust and the chicken gets the green grasshopper. The highbrow, dertaken on a grand scale eighteen from his basement and transforming months ago Germany was told that it into the abode of Art, is now in England would be brought to sue for peril himself. The magazine Good ne work that has come from the really industrious craftsmen of the Village, views with alarm the prospect also believed that the United States of the workers' banishment from the territory that is bounded by Fourteenth and Houston streets and Sixth avenue and the Hudson River:

"Unfortunately for these exper craftsmen and craftswomen, people of rashion imagined that it would be a smart and clever thing to help the younger artists by living among them are not unvexed, but they are open or at least by having 'working' studio to Allied shipping; and at last the in the neighborhood, where they could Kalser's Government has been forced give 'artistic teas.' In fact, living in to admit through Admiral von Holf- The Village became the style among ZENDORFF that the submarines cannot people of ample leisure and financia stop the flow of American troops, means. The result has been that rent foodstuffs and munitions to our co- have recently been doubled in Green wich Village and the would-be helpers The confessions and admissions of our artists have inflicted on their now made by the German authori- proteges the most cruel of all hardties indicate a popular feeling of ships, that of increased expenditures disquiet, incredulity and doubt in Possibly, in time, our so-called art pa Germany that may prove trouble- trons will drive the artists out of town unless steps are taken to protect these closure of the decells that have been serious and harrowed people. In Amer practised on the public should have los our best craftsmen always suffer a profound effect on the progress of severely because art patrons consider the internal disagreements now so works of art and, indeed, the very lives of artists, from a sentimental and picturespe point of view rather than or a practical basis of living operations so that, with the best intentions, our art patrons are too often inclined to

"Unless steps are taken to protec these serious and harrowed people!" Yea, but who is to take the steps? denied the facts. They said that the The zoning committee thought its work was done when it set the Vilair; they said first that the Ameri- lage aside as a residential district. cans would not come to France, then much to the joy of the inhabitants that they had not come, then they and of the landlords. But the city government, unless the courts will And these lies are but a few of hold that being fashionable is a heavy Mooney is in juil in the shadow of

guided attentions."

Will the landlords do anything to For all this card house of home protect the serious and harrowed? It States Senator and a man who was propaganda the Prussian will have is not likely. When a landlord is so highly esteemed by President Willto answer to his own populace that getting \$3,000 a year rent for an old son that he made him Collector of day when the truth first comes un- house that brought only \$1,200 five the Port of New York. mistakably before their eyes. He years ago, the thought of going back cannot fool all the people all the to old patrons and old rents seriously that a respectable and responsible time; not even the German people. harrows him. He has knocked out par- lawyer ought not to make such accu-He may deny a fee across the Marne, titions and ceilings and made studies sations without evidence to sustain but not a foe across the Rhine. And to bloom where hall bedrooms were, them. To warrant the charge that So the brown atream cleaves the ocean to when every allowance for mere ru- He has removed small windows and Mooney has been the victim of "jumor has been made, there remains replaced them with large ones facing dicial intrigue" he ought to be able enough deceit to turn even the docile that north light which the artist must to point out the Judges who have stomach of a Hun. When the line have or make a daub of it. He has been guilty of misconduct and specbreaks the Teuton multitude will installed electric lighting where gas ify precisely what they have done

tects to transform the old basements talistic corruption" has contributed into real first floors. He has painted and papered and hung out window boxes for flowers, and put colonial spindles in the old staircases. His reward has been great, thanks to the Mere glittering generalities only auxiety of Wealth to come close to serve to inflame popular passion, Art. The old house that was rented oftentimes against those who are perhaps piecemeal, with the monthly wholly innocent of offence. We are or weekly payments not very certain, must feel guilty, when the checks is incompetent, perverted and corcome crackling in, to think that the rupt; and it is only fair to the great earnest young men and women who supplied the atmosphere he has capitalized are being driven from the Village. The magazine from which we have quoted gives specifically the case of the furniture craftsman PIETER Myer, a young Dutchman from Java, who has had a studio in the sacred precincts for nine years:

"The popularity of Greenwich Village as a place of fashion and the gracious presence of women of style, leisure and wealth about the locality, has worked to his financial detriment, as it has to the financial detriment of all self-respecting and industrious artists and craftsmen in New York city. If art is to prosper among us, we must learn to create living conditions that are permanent and in that sort of thing, but most intelliequitable for our craftsmen. To have gent Americans find nothing but horwell meaning people giving prizes here | ror in it. and there, to have pink teas in industrial quarters, to have fashionable pageants and magnificent masquerades as a means of stimulating our native art, is to sap the very foundations of thrift and prosperity in the isolated neighborhoods of America where talented craftsmen and designers labor."

If this indictment is true, what will become of the Village? Suppose the young artists, the life and soul of the region, go away to Hoboken or Long Island City or Bensonhurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Caossus, who wear the masks of the Maccenas family, follow them? Will Greenwich become a deserted village? It is a terrible problem, perhaps worthy of Federal solution. Maybe Mr. McAboo can spare the time to become Administrator of Atmosphere. He might help the shipping situation by shutting off imports tions of logwood and also relieve the labor shortage by establishing the maximum quantity of glass that may be put in tortoise shell rims. He might reduce the expenses of the artists by limiting the length of flowing ties. He might provide a liaison between the mattress market and the bobbers of hair. He might commandeer, at a high price, all the copper samovars used at Village teas. He might-and this is the real solution of the problem-buy the entire literary and art output of the Villageat 30 cents a word for literature and \$500 per picture-and turn it over to Mr. CREEL for the enlivenment of the Official Bulletin. This would cost the Government only five or ten millions a day and the artists could outbid the rich dilettantes for the possession of the coveted apartments.

The Progress of the Great Battle.

The attempts of the Germans to stop General Foch's advance have become more determined since his forces crossed the Ourcq, and yesterday's news brought the information that at points on the French and driving the honest weaver of spaghetti American fronts the enemy had been able to organize counter attacks of considerable magnitude which were successful in forcing us to give up This is a normal development of th battle, and in no way signifies the balting of our troops generally, or the permanence of the German line as t now exists.

In the counter attacks launched against the American troops our men showed the spirit of veterans, and with the same admirable military spend on a tour in the fatherland. spirit and good discipline they had previously displayed in their dashing assaults on the Germans. It is under conditions of adversity that the morale of troops is most bitterly tested. A victorious army may preserve its organization without particular glory to its personnel; but the units that can take a beating and still retain their cohesion exhibit their privates and officers in the most creditable light. Our army has had a large part in the winning of a splendid victory; it is not going to experience defeat; but the manner in which it has accepted temporary setbacks indicates its capacity to withstand the hardest blows that can fall on a fighting force.

The Mooney Case—the Last Phase. If the verdict in the celebrated

Mooney case was wrong the defendant should have a new trial, or if the statutes of California do not permit that, he should be relieved of the penalty by the exercise of the parloning power.

No one will dissent from this propo sition. All depends, however, on the question whether the verdict was

wrong or not. Mr. Dudley Field Malone asserts that "by judicial intrigue, outrageous technicality and capitalistic corruption every constitutional and le gal right has been perverted and execution."

This is a grave charge against the courts of California to be made by the son-in-law of a former United

Now, Mr. MALONE knows very well carn that there is no man over them used to burn, He has employed archi- and left undone, So, also, if "capi-

to Mooney's conviction, Mr. Malons ought to designate the corrupt capieral Tax Layers. talists and tell for what purposes and to whom they paid their money.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: not yet prepared to believe that the that to the Marines." But nowadays now is leased for long terms. Yet he whole judicial system of California have occurred to me that may be of ing the day celebrated as it should be

body of the judiciary of that State that Mr. MALONE should tell the public who were the men whose "judicial intrigue" brought about the conviction which he denounces as unjust such exemption, but since then we The connection is not obvious be tween the Russian revolution and the Mooney case; yet Mr. MALONE finds in the Russian revolution signs of the better conditions which are to taken large profits, prevall in the reconstruction period after the war. Assuming that there is merit in Mooney's case, it will

terror. Mr. MALONE may find hope Mooney's cause will only be injured by extravagant and intemperate utterances in his behalf. His friends should confine themselves to specific facts, capable of legal proof. tending to show that he was wrongly

Registering Liberty Bonds.

convicted.

not be helped by praising a revolu-

tion which has brought a great na-

The Treasury Department is studying a plan for the registration of Liberty bonds of the fourth loan under which each bond would bear a coupon which the purchaser could fill out, detach and mail to Washington, where it would be properly filed away. The bond could not be transferred without recording the transfer, and the loss of bonds by theft would be guarded against measurably.

It is also probable that in operation such a scheme would prevent many holders of small bonds from exchanging them for worthless securitles offered by glib swindlers who promise larger returns than the Government or any legitimate business will promise. Not a few of these rascals make their trades hand to hand. They have their bogus stock certifieates in their pockets, they meet their victims and talk them into a state of financial imbecility and get the good bonds before the unfortunates whose savings they are stealing recover their senses. In a great many cases the game could not be worked if the bonds were not immediately available, or if their transfer involved correspondence with Washington, in the course of which delay would give opportunity for reflection.

One of the greatest benefits that can possibly come to the country from the war is to have the bonds of the United States owned by its citizens in small lots. Any scheme that will encourage this is distinctly in the public interest; and any scheme that will make it more difficult for thieves to rob innocent patriotic investors will have the support of everybody except the thieves.

Those eminent publicists who took England would be brought to sue for peril himself. The magazine Good successful in forcing us to give up German money, kept half of it and \$250,000 in 1864 and lost more than peace because of starvation within a Furniture, in an article praising some of the villages we had gained. spent the other half foolishly should be turned over to Germany to be punished by an outraged Secretary of the Imperial Treasury.

> harvest of American dollars from tourists after the war. Not entirely a dream, perhaps. One poet-propagandist has been found to have withdrew from untenable positions \$100,000 more than he had before to

> > The Protestant Synod now being hel in Berlin is greatly shocked by the de-cadence of German morals since the beginning of the war. It finds that Berman morality has sunk low, especially among the youth, who are com-mitting excesses and taking liberties unheard of before the war.—News from

How terrible will be the state of Germany if the morals of her people sink to the level of the morals of her

says a raincoat maker, "that the raincoat industry is different from any other because of the peculiar quality of the merchandise and its manner' of manufacture. Of the intricacles of the raincoat business the public may be ignorant; but when raincoat makers bribe Government inspectors the public has a pretty clear notion

Count Von Luxburg says the search of his person at Halifax was "a disgraceful breach of international law. Does he not know that the Kaiser has abolished international law?

Ambassador Francis says he will stay in Russia if he has to live on wheels. The Bolsheviki ought to be able to supply the wheels.

The Gulf Stream

There's a brown stream that is flowing through the blue Atlantic waters. There's a warm stream that is crossing from the new world to the old.

and the way of it is ellent in a broad majestic passage, And its mighty course is hidden from the eyes that would behold.

the centuries upwelling. From the pioneers who labored that the nation should be fre From the prophets and the martyrs, from the soldiers and the mothers. And the host of them that perished for

effect a transformation within the stricken countries joy shall

he again upspringing. in the ferver of its breath. McLANDSCREE WILSON,

THE BUSINESS DILEMMA. Lessons From the Past to Guide Fed- The Services at St. Paul's Chapel

have read with much care your leading editorial article entitled "The Worst Kind of Vicious Tax Legislation," and est the excellent letter of Mr. Charles I heartly approve of the fair way in S. Hartwell urging THE SUN to influence which you handle the entire proposition, a due observance of "England's Day." but the following additional suggestions Now go to it! Do your bit toward hav

The laws which were framed by the last Congress for the major part exempted, or apparently attempted to exempt, the farmer and the laborer. The farmer was entirely exempted from the Chapel, Broadway and Fulton street, at action of the Food Administration bill, 10:30 A. M. on August 4, when a ser We are not discussing the propriety of mon will be preached by the vicar, th heard of many speeches in the halls of the service will be attended by represencongress in rank condemnation of the profiteer, and the profiteer is always aluded to as the business man that has been have been officially assigned. Taking the illustration in your edito

rial article, the company capitalized at \$1,000,000, doing a business of \$20,000, 000 a year, would probably much prefer if the matter were left to it, to make a reasonable amount each year-and by tion into a condition of anarchy and a reasonable amount I should say normal profit of from 12 per cent. made its people slaves to a reign of 20 per cent .- which should represent a pre-war normal profit. Through absolutely unforeseen circumstances beyond its control, this company has been dong business in a market where it was obliged to anticipate its wants for supplies by probably six months, and by such anticipation made an abnormal profit almost, it would seem, by accident, and Congress proposes to take the major portion of that away from it. That is the proposition, as we under

stand it. But the next page in the chapter ap question as to what will happen, prob-The conservative ably very shortly. managers of the business in question realize that they have to buy six months supplies ahead, covering \$2,000,000 o more of all their materials; otherwise they may as well shut up shop and not undertake to run their business, for this is the only way supplies can be secured under present conditions. buy supplies which amount to \$2,000, 000 or \$2,500,000 on the present market. When the break does come it probably will be as sharp as the advance. and we may expect a decline of 50 per cent, in six months, thus wiping out ast year's business of the concern This is not only possible, but is reasonably sure to happen.

When the war stops, if the war stop as suddenly as it began, just that suddenly the decline in these materials will begin and the inexorable law of supply and demand will force this deline and the money made in very many instances, in fact in almost all instances, by these unusual advances will be taken o cover a large portion of similar losses

But the farmer from California, who getting \$140 a ton for cherries that stocks in anticipation, that is, stocks of has made the great sacrifice. high priced goods to enable him to conluded to to any extent as a profitee: That title is kept for the business man. a man who will be in a most dangerous sition as soon as peace is declared. 00 tons of shipping. In other words, a stone's throw, a house established before 1857, with a limited capital, made

that they have already come forward oyally to the support of the Govern ent without complaint; that they have paid their full share or more of the taxes and that they should not be branded as profiteers as various agitators have endeavored to brand them in many instances; nor should they be unfairly axed in the manner now suggested in GEORGE W. B. ROBERTS.

COSTUMES WANTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30.

Dramatic Clubs Should Search Their Wardrobes for War Service.

the instigation of General Pershing the Over There Theatre Lefigue is trying to supply our soldiers in the rest and training areas in France with enterhat the boys like nothing better than o get up their own shows. Costumes are not to be had in France. Through the generosity of New York managers and costumers twenty crates of costumes and wigs have already been shipped, but, as one of our coaches "What are twenty among a million ?"

ters and amateur dramatic clubs some ifter camp until they drop apart. WINTHROP AMES

For the League, NEW YORK, July 30.

TAXES ON BONDS. The Plight in Which Many Investors

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: You rticle in The Sun of Saturday "Taxation and Liberty Bonds" hits the

nail on the head. Here in Massachusetts we have a State income tax of 6 per cent, and a war tax of 10 per cent. on the income tax. This does not include the local taxes. I have bought Liberty bonds and

To keep a deep basin of cool, clean sacrificed 2 per cent, in order so to do. this tax, and stand a further loss owing to the depreciation of the bonds. Anything Uncle Sam wants that have got he is welcome to, but I cannot buy any more Liberty bonds and pay this tax, whose origin and birth are due to nothing more or less than political chicanery. T. B. GRIPPIN. NORTH EGREMONT, Mass., July 30.

The Man in the Moon boasted The moon itself is my identification

disk," he cried,

ENGLAND'S DAY. Next Sonday.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I Washington Square, Philadelphia, this morning I read with the greatest inter-Strangely this year both the French and the Belgian Day fell on a Sunday.

You will be pleased to note that apropriate ceremonies will be held i Washington's own church, St. Paul's Rev. Dr. William Montague Geer, and army, to whom seats in the Governor's church was the place of worship of the British colonial officials prior to the Revolution, and is now as then the natural church headquarters of the descendants of George Washington's officers and descendants of other British subjects then, as now, fighting against a German King and the Hessians.

Joint American and British celebrations have been held in St. Paul's on February 22, July 4, July 14 and July 28. Om Sunday, July 21, you may be interested to know, eloquent words from the chancel by the senior curate, Mr Crosby, on Beigium's Independence Day inspired by your splendid edito rial in THE SUN of July 21.

Colonel C. E. N. Y. G. New York, July 30.

THE SIGN OF GLORY.

Would It Re Well to Make the Gold Star on the Flag Official?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: At various times within the last months there have appeared in THE Sun letters from persons suggesting a method of indicating the death of one in the service of his country Some have suggested the substitution of the red star for the blue one, others the placing of a golden star on the blue star, while some suggested the nethod of placing across the blue star a golden band, half an inch wide, of a taffeta ribbon. The substitution of the black star for the blue was advoeated by many who claimed that black was the symbol of mourning. Other suggestions were made, such as placing gold star on the red margin, the white star on the red margin, the red star in the white field and the golden circle around the blue star.

Notwithstanding all these suggestions however, no method of indicating a prices that will give a profit in every soldier's or sailor's death has been officially approved. Persons flying service flags use the method best suited to their means should be found to standardize cost probably \$20; the farmer of the the manner in which a death in the middle West, who is getting 100 per service shall be indicated. Then there cent, or more profit on his sugar beet will be no misunderstanding and the and other products, is not placed in such public will be enabled to tell at a glance a position. He does not have to carry that a man from this or that household

In view of the need of standardizing method would it not be a good idea tinue doing business, but he has ob- to adopt the gold star and place it on tained the great advantage realized on the service flag to indicate the death he unusual advance, and yet is not al- of one in the service? This suggestion is made as the result of the President's approval of the suggestion that relatives of American soldiers and sailors lost in the service wear a black band with Mr. Schwab told us on Saturday that gold star for each member of the family e expected to get out 10,000,000 tons giving his life in defence of the nation of shipping in one year. This morning's In giving it his approval the Presiden papers tell us that at the end of the made no mention of the service flag, but war there will be a shortage of 10,000. | so long as he approved of the gold star as the method of indicating the death America will supply the entire world of of one in the service what is to prevent shipping in one year. A neighbor, with- the method being used for service flags

New York, July 30.

CITY EMPLOYEES' PAY.

amples of Injustice.

splendid advocacy and reasonable arguments set forth in THE SUN in behalf of underpaid public servants are in some instances about to bear fruit immediately, while many others, it is safe to say, will be provided for under the budget of next year.

Connected with a title company for many years as a searcher and having necessarily daily recourse to city and ounty offices in the prosecution of my duties. I have noticed many and glaring nequalities and injustices in the salaries

of the employees. Almost as a rule the poorly paid clerk does the work, while the fellow in charge looks wise and keeps his finger nails well trimmed and polished.

But that is not the worst. The little

disproportionate to the services he ren-Let me cite you an instance of a few things in a New York county office a

few years ago. The Hureau of Standards was trying to standardize salaries. One "boss" who exercised sway over three men in his

division by occult influences had his salary of \$3,000 untouched, while an- keep the hideous jangle going continuother with twelve men under him his salary reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,400; disused men's costumes and wigs, par-ticularly those suited for minstrel and was cut from \$2,800 to \$2,000. The broad comedy vaudeville shows, which Bureau of Standards did not know vice? If they will send them to Amer-ica's Over There Theatre League, 240 that the head of the office should be times following each other within 100 West Forty-fourth street, they will be given sole power to determine the feet and sometimes one going cast and came near being run over by a shipped to France and used in camp qualifications and compensation of those serving under him, in which event I believe more even handed justice would obtain. Title EMPLOYEE.

NEW YORK, July 30.

WATER FOR THE BIRDS. Conservation of Beauty and Utility Within the Reach of All.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT. Last evening 4 saw a bird trying to get a drink from a small shallow depression in a sidewalk where some one had evidently been sprinkling water some time earlier. The surrounding stones were dry, the road, grass, &c., were likewise

water, frequently changed, in a shady place easily reached by the birds would seem to be possible to almost every one. The result would be of incalculable benent. To the parched throats and the ing west time within hearing, 64, minsuch attention would be the greatest comfort these trying days. The wonderful service of the birds to the farmer and to us all by consuming almost in- disturbed the peace of the block, concredible numbers of destructive bugs and taining perhaps 5,000 persons

Pough KEEPEIE, July 30,

SOME DETAILS OF THE SUGAR SHORT. AGE AND ITS EFFECTS.

tributing trade, and further develop-

ments may make additional restric-

may be put up without sugar and that

fruit juices and pulps may be pre-

will be for the next few months.

has been held to 10 cents a pound.

in the United States to \$80,000,000 h

year on the national sugar bill. The

difference between control and unre-

is therefore equivalent to \$800,000,000

a year in the cost of sugar to the

The attitude of the Food Adminis-

tration toward prices is expounded in

8. in response to an invitation to sub-

maintain production. The cost of pro-

duction and therefore the necessary

price is not the same in every district.

nor in every plant in the same district,

nor in the same plant at different sea-

sons. To cut the price to the point

return to those in the most favorable

situation will cut off a great many

which will give no more than a

whose production is needed.

needs their production.

mit his views.

country.

Conservation and Substitutes Will Tide Us Over in Comfort Until a Time of Plenty Comes.

From the Publications of the Food Administration. Sugar now takes a leading part in will insure the production required

the conservation programme. It is for war needs. A census of the maple sugar yield necessary to place severe restrictions in Vermont this year shows a total on manufactures of augar and the dis- production of 12,430,000 pounds of sugar, valued at \$2,000,000.

duction of maple sugar a tree aver-

aged only 2.26 pounds, practically the tions imperative. Measures have been same as the production of 1917, which taken for equitable apportionment of was considered rather a poor year The Barton (Vt.) Monitor credits sugar supplies in all markets of the Vermont farmers with splend a patriotism, increasing their output in The household allowance through spite of difficulties. It says! "The ruling of the Food Administration calls for he month of July has continued as thirty-six pounds of sugar per annum heretofore and sugar for canning may per capita. This allowance would give be had on the certificate plan outside of that allowance. At the same time Vermont in round numbers 12,800,000 pounds. Therefore, Vermont maple sugar orchards nearly supplied the within the allowance as possible and needs of the State. to apply the rule in preserving of does not mean that Vermonters will maximum canning with minimum of need white sugar, because Ver. sugar." It is pointed out that fruits

to nearly every foreign country, but served without it, to be sweetened or t does mean that Vermont will conmade into jellies when the pressure tribute to the sugar supply of the nafor sugar supplies is easier than it tion nearly as much as she consumes " Syrup made from the sap of birch Sugar in countries where control of trees is a foodstuff rivalling in subprice and supply is not fully effective stance and flavor the syrup derived has cost around 20 cents a pound re-tall this year. In the United States the from maple trees, in the opinion D. M. Lynch, owner of a marl deposit retail price by primary agreements north of Anchorage, Alaska. Samand by rigid control of distribution

mont maple sugar and syrup are

shipped all over the United States and

ples of his product have been prounced excellent. Every cent to the pound amounts The rationing of jam is now being considered by the British Ministry of Food, according to a cablegram just received. This is but one of the error. stricted marketing in the United States gency measures which have been caused by the comparative failure of ruit crops in Great Britain this season. The prices of strawberries, raspberries and black or red currents have been fixed. Growers who have more a letter by Mr. Hoover to United States than a hundredweight of these fruits Senator Simmons, chairman of the may sell them only to licensed jam manufacturers. These regulations Finance Committee, under date of July have been necessary in order to insure for the army and navy adequate Prices must be held high enough to

supplies of jam. The rationing of tea and cheese is still under consideration, there being marked shortage of the latter article The amount of cattle feeding stuff eaching the markets is still very limited and there is no indication of improvement during the present month. The boards of agriculture are urging farmers to adopt measures which will make them more and more independent in the matter of purchased feed-

case will permit inordinate profits for According to reports appearing in In settling upon fair prices a level is several Louisiana papers the sugar to be sought which will keep substanshortage has encouraged planters to tially the whole industry going. There broaden the use of pure cane syrun. is usually a fringe of production that made from cane juice without taking we must get along without. It would any of its sugar. This juice is boiled not do to raise the price to everyto a point just below that required to body, say, 25 per cent, to make it crystallize it into sugar and can be worth while for a few growers on used not only for griddle cakes, sweet cakes and candy making, but is recomthe edge of production to increase the mended by the planters as a sweet-On the other hand, as in the packing industry, a price level that would sugar in liquid form and on a basis of sufficient for the large packers 8 cents a pound retail for granuwould put many of the small packers lated sugar will yield economies from 40 to 50 per cent, at a rate of 41/2 business-and the country and 5 cents a pound for the syrup. The remedy suggested to equalize The Louisiana planters believe that

onditions is to establish prices as pure cane syrup has a wide range of nearly as may be sufficient to main- usefulness in households, bakeries tain the industry as a whole and to candy factories, ice cream plants and similar establishments. They also levy a heavy tax on excess profits. The profiteer is abhorrent and his recommend it as a part of the army practices cannot be condoned, but ration, to be served with griddle cakes prices must be allowed at a level that and bread.

THE IUNKMAN'S BELLS. They Make Life Wearlsome for the

Dweller in the City. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SITE II had been sent out by the Police Com- passed, missioner and we were to be saved at unnecessary noises.

A few years ago there was much noise and "hullabaloo" about an "anti-noise society," but we hear nothing of it now, and the most useless, nerve racking and unnecessary noise of all seems to be on the increase. This is the noise from the deliberately

rung bells of the junk cart. The man who pushes or drives it seems to have ransacked all the junk piles he could and secured from three to five bells which were guaranteed not to be in harmony with each other or any other sound on earth. He swings these high on his cart so that a slight roughness in the pavement or a slight up and down novement of the handles of his two going to ruin, unless the junkman care wheeled cart will produce the torture prosper on the nervous systems of Ne continually. When he drives a poor old sawhones" (Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals please note) he swings the bells high on the wagon, and ive color or shape and with a for fear they will not make noise enough he connects a leading rope to his arm taker who has any collection of or hand. By constant ferking he can on hand might desplay this card if

I happen to live in a front apartment on un and down the street, so before my night's rest is complete, as I work either of those men, but political "pull" till 1 A. M. I am awakened by the junk times following each other within 100 one west, often at the rate of five an hour. Sometimes, but rarely, you see noise of the elevated at Fifth in one stop and pick up five cents worth street and Eighth avenue, the many of junk which some dweller has given of the Eighth avenue surface to the janitor or janitress, but a little the noise of some junk bells atobservation and calculation will prove to hear the auto horn. rung his bells into the ears of no less five cents worth of junk he has collected. Just to time them once I made a table by the clock as they passed, each one being distinctly heard from six to eleven

7:16 A. M.-Cart, two bells: moving west; time within hearing, eleven minutes.
7:22 A. M.-Cart, three bells; moving west; time within hearing 714 minutes. 7:40 A. M.—Wagon, three bells; moy-ing east; time within hearing, at min-

\$:03 A. M .- Two carts pass in either \$:03 A. M.—Two carts pass in either ported to be filling the job in a lirection; time confused, eight to ten satisfactory to the city trustees probably the first woman to the 8:18 A. M -- Wagon, three bolls; may

the block and received a small kero- One of the Worries of an Arkansas Ican. sene stove, probably for nothing, yet all

receible numbers of destructive bugs and taining perhaps a,000 persons, insects makes this suggested act of I complained to the policeman, but merey not only a privilega bug also a got little satisfaction. I used up half duty.

AMELIA S. BARRATT, a dozen telephone cells to headquarters selves generally. Owners should be and for a couple of days the noise was and for a couple of days the noise was careful

reduced, and then it came back as bad worse than ever.

It is impossible for a musiculty trained ear not to be greatly disturbed by this inharme jangle; impossible to read or write will was in The Sun recently that I saw a comfort, and study and think he are tatement that a new anti-noise order out of the question until the noise has

I made a complaint to the Board of Health and was referred to the Police Department. Though half New York :sent to an insane asylum by the stant racket it seems to be of no itterest to them.

Some will contend that the junker nust live and his occupation is a useful one. I do not dispute it, but a little observation will show that he can pursue it and still not be a nuisance to anybody. The milkman, grover and other tradesmen prosper and do not vell their wants to anybody, yet they municate with the people they was in

Ninety-five per cent, of the junk as a ered is received from janitors and ratetakers. Now to save his hustness from Yorkers, he could supply to all he tomers a small card, not necessition larger than a business card, of dis quietly secure it without disturbing all)

from Forty-second to Fifty-fourth street I was passed and annoyed by the of six junk carts and warof them, going the same direction only twenty-five feet apart. mobile because, as she said, between

It looks as though it is much body's interest to allow this terms interest of the health or the system of the average New Y

NEW YORK, July 30.

From the San Lucy Obogo Text At Paso Robies Mrs. 15. Edriving the water wagen for stumps and other heavy work a

From the Pape County Breard

when staking out their coss tie